## G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and dur ing the session of the Legislature, three times a week, lars a year, payable always in advance.

# THE WEEKLY EDITION

always to be paid in advance.

sertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5. by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. Postage must be paid.

## Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

We propose to give a hasty sketch of the political which has occupied a relation to our party very similar to that so long held by the Morrises to the Whig party-a sort of Royal Family, in either case. We begin with "the biggest toad in the puddle "-

JAMES MORRISON, now President of the State Bank. a lawyer, by nature an aristocrat, and by accident a nominal Democrat. He is a man of talents-no doubt about that-and learned in the law. He is no politician. He could not be a politician if he tried ever so hard. He has no sympathy with the great mass of and consequently has no shadow of popularity. In this matter he cannot play the hypocrite sufficiently well to act the demagogue successfully. His disgust of the "common herd" is so intense, that it will stick out in spite himself. Socially, Mr. Morrison (James) is regarded as "highly respectable," and justly so. Self-esteem, and love of approbation, if not a large development of the moral faculties, impels him to that kind of "walk and conversation" which never will not forfeit.

We speak of these personal qualities of Mr. Mc rison, especially of the agreeable ones, because we see that some of the newspapers confound James and A. F. Morrison together, which is a great mistake. Though brothers, they are as different as chalk and cheese, in almost every respect. Though the elements of their composition may be the same, there is a vast difference in the proportions thereof; and, as in chemistry, so in human nature, the product varies according to the proportionate sum of the elements. But to proceed

James Morrison was originally an anti-Democrat of the bitterest kind, and, as an anti-Jackson man, was first elected to office, as Secretary of State, in 1828, for the term of four years. Judge Wick, now member of Congress from this District, was then his competitor, and the vote of the Legislature stood, for Morrison 40, for Wick 34,

During his term of service as Secretary of State, Mr. Morrison is supposed to have changed his original political principles for those of the Democratic party. But if any further evidence of the change exists, or ever has existed, more than his permitting himself to be nominally classed as a Democrat, we have yet to see or hear of it. The immediate evidence of his conversion certainly could not have been very strong, as is evinced by the fact, that when he became a candidate for re-election as Secretary in 1832, the Democratic members had not confidence enough in his professions to vote for him, and so much doubt as to vote against him, for an avowed Whig. This is proved by the result of the election, which was as follows: For William Sheets 71, for J. Morrison 29, scattering-

The next important office held by Mr. Morrison, was that of Secretary to that memorable conclave, the Board of Internal Improvement, in 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839. This was a fat sop-about three months official work in the year at a salary of a thousand dollars annually; besides the friendship, and licks as that at the public platter !

antly to resign the former.

publish a few extracts.

evinced hostility to the democratic party in other and a desire to cover it up; or not. gather, it tells the truth in this instance.

Judge Morrison resigned his judgeship, we think, desire to avoid exposure. in 1842, and soon, in company with his brother, A. F., became a candidate for Congress. They each continued to electioneer for the nomination up to the brella. Any thing about "that baby" yet, eh Chap-Marion County Convention of April, 1843, and it is man !- Vevay Palladium. a fact within our own knowledge, that A. F. claimed the advantage over his brother James, on the score of high ! Of course, the public are not interested. The popularity, saying that James was so exceedingly de- umbrella stands in the corner; and a matter of con- the masterly refutation of one of its false charges he was "a plain, flat-footed, venison-backed, unsoficient in that quality, that he could do nothing with science, as to whether it is best to return, or preserve against Hon. R. D. Owen by that gentleman himself. the people on the stump. Nevertheless, in the con- the frame for a new covering, (it is whalebone sticks, For a wonder, Prentice once has admitted the charge. vention, A. F., finding there was no chance for him- &c.) is now under consideration. Probably, we shall self, generously made over his friends to James, and have to return thanks to the present owner, second the latter obtained the vote of Marion county as its first choice for the nomination in the coming District Convention. At that time, James's opinion relative to the Public Lands Proceeds was generally question- Junto! It strikes us, that a U. S. officer should at ed, and it was supposed that he favored Mr. Clay's least be sensible enough, when of age, to see that he views on the subject. For this reason, he was called on by the county convention, after he had received its away the one by which he has for years climbed; and Ohio Canal, on Thursday, the 6th ult., in consequence vote of first choice, to define his position. His at- also should be know that money or bank facilities of his wife's tongue giving him no peace at home. tempt to do this, was any thing but creditable to himtempt to do this, was any thing but creditable to him, self or satisfactory to the democracy; and if he had not previously obtained the vote of the convention, he would not have got it at all. It is true, he said he was then opposed to Mr. Chey's views, but he was then opposed to Mr. Chey's views, but he was the opposed to Mr. Chey's views in the captain of the captain. The captain of the least all, he again fell and was instantly killed.

CAPTAIN Voornees.—Has been suspended from the said to unable to give the reasons why, notwithstanding the have it adjusted. It makes us nervous.

# he Indiana State Sentinel

Published every Thursday.

on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dol- question had been before the people for so many years. He promised, however, if he should receive always to be paid in advance.

\$1 in advance will pay for six months.

\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

\*\* Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year.

\$2 will pay for six months.

\$3 will pay for three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year.

\$4 will pay for six months.

\$5 will pay for three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year.

\$6 will pay for three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year.

\$8 will pay for three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year.

\$1 in advance, free of post-taken so much aback on the subject, thinking that he had the ability to make something like a good speech wind are the fools of one another—and the fools of the market has been the prospect of some in every profession.

The truth is that all man settlement of the affairs of the delinquent States, more particularly Illinois, which has made so great a year of themselves.

There are gulls in every carried that so good a lawyer as Mr. M. should have been the prospect of some in every profession.

The truth is that all man settlement of the affairs of the delinquent States, more particularly Illinois, which has made so great a stride towards a recovery of her credit. There is now reason to fear that all that has been done will be clared to the ignorant—the ignorant deceived the ignorant deceived Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional inconsistion upon a certain class of the community.

That was to present the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional inconsistion upon a certain class of the community.

Crawford & O.,

Daviess & M.,

Dearborn,

Dearborn,

Decaute,

Elkhart, &c.,

Elkhart, &c., convictions, until an examination of democratic ob- and imposition upon a certain class of the community expense hitherto incurred. That was, to procure Fayette & Union, J. Leviston, All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied jections had satisfied him fully of his error, if, in are generally, at the same time, themselves the dupes from the bond holders the means of completing a canal Floyd,

lars, as a permanent privilege during the life of its edge of mankind charter. As in this, so we will venture to say in every instance, Mr. M. will be on the side of the Bank. and in favor of maintaining, and as far as possible, extending its privileges, in every way.

Since the commencement of his Bank Presidency Mr. Morrison has had little if any open participation in politics. We do not recollect either to have seen or heard of him during the late Presidential Canvass We are quite sure he never made a speech in favor of the Democratic candidate; we do not know that he ever attended any of the numerous political gatherings; and we doubt if he spent an hour or a fip in any way to promote the success of the party. This attitude, however, is not very remarkable when compared with Mr. M.'s past position; for he always was a passive rather than an active politician. He was quite willing for others to do the work, and equally willing to take a lion's share of the spoils, for quietly suffering his name to be reckoned on the list of de-

Mr. Morrison is now mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and we suppose that he would be willing to exchange his Bank Presidency, powerful as it is, to be promoted to the Senatorial body. But we fear he would carry to the Senate a little too much of his bankism to suit the views of the rank and file our party, and therefore we hope he will be permitted to stay where he is, and remain in the enjoyment of the most lucrative office in the State. The Bank Presidency he can keep, probably as long as he desires. The whigs will never try to turn him out, for they while, for some time there will be Bank democrats enough also, to help the Whigs keep him where

## DeWitt Clinton Rich, Esq.

This gentleman, who was a Whig candidate for the Senate, at the recent election, in the district of large slices of the official patronage, of Gov. Noble, Bartholomew and Jennings, is " a smart young man" easily secured by going the whole hog for the "Sys- and rapidly rising genius. He couldn't quite come tem." Very few democrats had a chance for such it for Senator, however; and if he had, we had a rod in pickle which would have given him some trouble, While holding this profitable office, Mr. Morrison perhaps. He was ineligible to a seat, had he received was appointed, by the Governor, to fill the vacancy a majority of votes. But it seems he had some time on the bench of the Circuit Court, occasioned by the ago resolved to follow the example of his great leader, resignation of Judge Wick. And he held both the Henry Clay, who virtually perjured his way into the office of Secretary to the Board, and Judge of the U.S. Senate, if Greeley's biography be true, as is not Circuit Court, till public opinion forced him reluct- doubted. Mr. Rich laid his plans adroitly enough; but he forgot some body was at hand, "takin' notes." At this time, Judge Morrison's politics were more His ineligibility, like Clay's, was on account of age, than usually doubtful. There seems to be no doubt, the Constitution requiring a Representative to be at so far as we can learn, that he was certainly opposed least 21, and a Senator 25. Well, in 1842-3, Mr, to the Independent Treasury, even if he was not in Rich recorded his age on the list of Members of the favor of a National Bank. On the 22d February 1838, House as 21. But it seems his years increased much Mr. Morrison delivered an oration in this city, which more rapidly than Old Father Time drives his omniis said to have squinted horribly towards Whiggery. bus, for in 1844-5, Rich again recorded his age on for Texas. - Louisville Journal. The speech never was published, and never will be; the Representative list at 25 ! !- thus proving " by for which we are very sorry, as we should like to re- figures" that he had cheated Time out of two years at a slap! We have an indistinct recollection that Mr. Morrison's position still remained very doubt- Mr. R. talked of taking a Senatorial seat quite as ful up to 1840. During the eventful canvass of that early as the time of the last record; but we leave it year, he refused to permit democratic speeches to be for others, who know him, to decide whether the record made in Court Houses over which he had control, and was probably made with an eye to his ineligibility,

ways. Common fame, indeed, goes so far as to say We have another young man who perhaps has him and his rooster to Texas. Our neighbor is doubtthat he voted against the democratic candidate for grown old as rapidly as old Mr. Rich seems to have less very much delighted at the idea. But alas! we believe they are a curse to mankind-a foul curse, Wayne, President; or, at least, did not vote for him; and done; but have not got the proofs all aranged at prethough common fame sometimes tells very great lies, sent. It would be well enough, however, for the thought, that exists merely in his own imagination. country to quietly submit to be fleeced by the most we think, from all the evidence we have been able to young sprigs of Whiggery, who attempt to play this That same old Chanticleer, whose clear and bold notes stupendous system of fraud and oppression; ever de- Warrick, kind of game hereafter, to be rather sly, if they have so terrified the Hoosier coons for a long time vised by human ingenuity."

The editor of the State Sentinel has lost his Um-

The Daddy has been here, lately; but he shines have said so at once.

OF Who furnishes Col. PEPPER with stationery to write down the State Sentinel and to write up the may have to go down a ladder, and hence not kick

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1845.

Gullibility. It is evident that the success of intriguing politi- Things seem to be getting badly out of joint in the nomination of the district convention, that he cians depends upon the gullibility of the community. Illinois, as we learn by the papers. The causes of Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, would investigate the subject and prepare himself to This gullibility however is confined to no particular difficulty are thus concisely summed up by the N. Y.

In the winter of '43-44, Mr. Morrison was a can-tailments—and wisdom is not necessarily connected the hands of trustees, whose first movement has been Hancock & M. history of the leading members of the Old Junto, misnamed Democratic. Of these the most prominent and talented may be found in the "Morrison family," Lurope, demand a commission upon their whole loan, appoint an engineer at a salary of \$3,000 to conduct which has occupied a relation to our party very similar. ing a professed democrat to such an office, and this female boarding school misses, has frequently more sound, the work for them, and then reinstate, on the whole happened to be quite a fortunate state of feeling for worldly wisdom than the majority of graduates when canal, all the same men who rioted in the profuse Mr. M., because the same men supposed there was not much danger of effecting any particular change that men are liable to imposition just in proportion in order to induce Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 | Noble, &c., in his ideas or opinions, by putting him at the head to their ignorance, we must be careful not to confound more to make a deep cut for a ship canal. The whole Owen & Greene, Mr. Morrison is by birth a Scotchman, by profession of an institution which in its nature is anti-democrating affair has, justly, created deep excitement in Illinois. ic theoretically and practically. And we are free to -or the knowledge of particular things with general It has gone so far as to jeopardize the payment of the say, that, so far as the Bank is concerned, it would knowledge. Ignorance of literature or of science mate redemption of the Western stocks. Another have been hard to find a man better qualified by nadoes not imply a deficiency of general and liberal bad feature in the affairs of Illinois is the formation Randolph, B.& J, I. F. Wood, say, that, so far as the Bank is concerned, it would knowledge. Ignorance of literature or of science ture to direct and guide its powerful machinery. He knowledge; and there is probably many a wise man of a combination under Thomas Mather, the ex-Pre-Shelby.

Shelby.

Switzerland will wield this power with an eye single to the profit among our citizens who has read neither Milton or sident of that old sink of iniquity, the State Bank, the people. He rather despises them than otherwise, of the Bank. We have no idea that he will think of Shakspeare, and who is very imperfect in his English and a relative of the Governor, to resuscitate that old St. Joseph, M.&T. any thing else. If by such a course the people are grammar. A man may be illiterate without being "promise-mine." We have repeatedly, within a year Tippecanoe, any thing else. If by such a course the people are grammar. A man may be illiterate without being notified the Illinois citizens, that Barrett, Mather, apparently indirectly benefitted, very well: but Mr. an ignoramus—and an ignoramus, may in certain and the rest, are at work in the interests of that old M. would laugh-no, he never laughs-he would respects, be quite a literary scholar. Gullibility corrupt concern. smile at the agrarian notion of looking to the inter- therefore is most abundant among those classes who est of the people as the prime object. He never will have the least general knowledge of the ways of the be caught uttering any such locofocoish thought; as world and the most bigotry and prejudice. Hence it We should judge from what we see in the Washthat the Bank was made for the people, instead of the is not peculiar to any class of the community, but it ington papers that Gen. Gaines has acted more like a people for the Bank. This is so well understood here, is the misfortune of the narrow-minded both among child than a General. It appears that he actually that kind of "walk and conversation" which never fails to secure public respect, and which even the occasional ebullitions of an irascible temperament without at any order from Wahington. The Union occasional ebullitions of an irascible temperament issuing small notes, to the extent of a million of dol-

> which govern the conduct of Politicians; and equally difficult, without a knowledge of those governing motives, to judge clearly of the propriety or impro-

All men are more or less fallible; all, to some extent selfish; none, too honest. Politicians are not generally, of course; because, at all times, some of portions: the best and purest men in the world have been port andy, chief end and object, pursued in the face of many Langton, Ky. obstacles with a steadiness and zeal equal to the constancy of the most faithful devotee of religion, has been and is, in time past and present, to attain for and secure to the mass of mankind every where, the Utica, the blessings of equal freedom and the largest amount of happiness it is possible for human beings to attain

But as there are hypocrites in religion, so are there lemagogues in politics. The worst profess to as much virtue and integrity as the best, and it is not easy always to decide justly as to the comparative validity of such professions. When they conflict together, the safest and surest test of the sincerity and in- \$2,000,000. This is a very satisfactory result, and tegrity of either, is to be found in their actions, and in the motives inciting those acts, so far as the latter gradually result from the new system, it is highly can be proved or inferred by actions or by other at-

History and experience have taught us that politicians are divided into two grand classes: the one marked for a love of principle, the other for a love of power. Nevertheless, probably but few could ple of "dollar for dollar." be found, of either class, not partaking in some degree of the attributes of the other. The most heartless seeker for power and place, would perhaps not be totally destitute of a belief in the correctness of the principles of his party, to some extent, as, for example, Sir Walter Scott somewhere observed, to become a successful hypocrite in religion, one must be at least a partial believer. So, on the other hand, men of undoubted principle may lust for power on account of a mixed purpose of securing its benefits to themselves as well as to others. It would therefore be hard to draw the dividing line between the two classes alluded to, though as regarded on either extreme, the distinction is plain and palpable.

The ungrateful Locofocos of Indianapolis, after all the hard lying that Chapman has done for them, are about to discard him and put up another Locofoco editor in his place. What a melancholy sight it will be to see poor Chapman throw his pack over his shoulder, take his rooster under his arm, and start off

should feel much better with a "pack over our shoul-"Texas." than to be carried out of the State on a

past, was never in better condition to make the fur-fly from the backs of all kinds of varmints.—Louisville Democrat, Sept. 8.

So says the Louisville Journal, in commenting on

eats cold vittles" was the reply.

of other deceivers. It is the general opinion that the which is amply able to pay them for their whole debt Fountain. But Mr. Morrison was saved the trouble of preparing himself to make speeches on the distribution of other deceivers. It is the general opinion that the which is the bond holders refused, which is susceptible of imposition. It is true that of their annual interest. This the latter agreed to do the distribution of their annual interest. This the latter agreed to do the distribution of their annual interest. This the latter agreed to do their annual interest. scheme, or any other question. He did not obtain men are gullible in proportion to their ignerance— if the canal should be completed in a specified time but ignorance is not a mere deficiency of literary at- at a cost of \$1,600,000. The work has gone into tax, and in so doing to diminish all hope of any ulti-

### Gen. Gaines.

"The fact is, that Gen. G. has acted without orders; and, be his motives as pure as they may, they can Boone It is difficult for even the most intelligent to not exempt him from the censure of the Executive. form a perfectly true appreciation of the motives The command of the "army of observation" was to have meddled with his command."

RECEIPTS OF THE POST OFFICE.-We find in the priety of that conduct, and the end to which it tends. Washington Union, the following list of the receipts Delaware, under the former and present Post Office laws. The Dubois receipts of these post offices are here variously stated DeKalk & S. -some the average per week, and others for the exempt from these infirmities of human nature; even whole month of July. In every case, they fall short the best of them have a full share thereof. We speak of the receipts of the former law, but in various pro-

\$100 per week. 666 for month of July, 576 July 1814, 1000 per week, 5500 " 1100 July; 818 July, 400 week, 405 July, Natchez, New Haven,

The aggregate is \$10,139, against \$17,395, which which would give a diminution for the year of about with the new arrangements for transport that will probable that the department may yield a revenue.

FOR THE REFLECTING. - The Detroit Free Press blishes the following for those who think

One specie dollar privileges the bankers to issue The people have to conduct business on the princi-Bankers can suspend or break with full pockets,

and laugh creditors to scorn. The people, for the same act, would be put upon a rack, or their bodies confined in a dungeon. Bapkers are privileged to draw interest on what

The people are forced to pay interest, under the Bankers are empowered to issue a currency of debts. instead of the constitutional one of gold and silver.

The people are prohibited from circulating individual notes as a currency. Now, to draw no further contrast, we ask if this spectacle is not humiliating !

The Michigan Argus, a democratic paper, expressed its determination to "denounce any legislature, controlled by whatever political party it may be, that shall charter a bank within the limits of that State, without incorporating in it, to the fullest extent, both

of these safeguards"-"individual liability and State's prison's penalty." In relation to this determination of the Argus, the Watch-Tower says : "We plant our standard a little higher up than the

Argus does. We shall not fail to denounce any leg- St. Joseph, A triffing mistake, George. But even if true, we islature, controlled by whatever political party it may Spencer, be, that shall charter any bank of circulation within Shelby, the limits of this State. We believe that no safe- Tipton guard can be thrown around them by legislative enactment, which will prevent the robbery of labor for the benefit of capital, either directly, as in the case of the Bank of St. Clair, or indirectly, as in the CHAPMAN AND HIS ROOSTER .- The Journal announ- case of every such institution that ever existed here Vigo, ces as news of great importance, that the Democracy or elsewhere. They are monopolies all-which ena- Vermillion, of Indiana are about to discard Chapman, and send ble the rich to grow richer upon the hard earned pit- Vanderburgh, must dash the hopes of the poor coons, by informing morally, socially, and politically. Nothing but the them that our neighbor's sturdy wish has begotten a most blind infatuation could induce the people of this

AN INDEPENDENT SOUTHERN REPRESENTATVIE .-Felix G. McConnell, who ran against the regular Democratic candidate in the seventh Congressional dis-If Owen, in his somewhat equivocal use of the trict, Alabama, has been elected. McConnell is what word "scoundrel," meant it for us, he might as well is called a hard case, and his conduct was very se- Hoosiers, for such a glorious work !- Ohio Statesman. burites" and "Gurnevites"—the former headed by verely censured while in Congress by his political opponents. It is said he told his late constituents, that phisticated locofoco"-and that " if they did not

At Burton, Ohio, on the evening of the 21st instant, A man, named Huffnar, drowned himself in the a gang of rowdies belonging to that place proceeded man Allen, in an alterestion. The captain of the all, he again fell and was instantly killed.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1845.

Complete Returns. Senators. Allen, A. W. & H. Wm. Rockhill, W. M. Reyburn, Jas. G. Read, E. Chapman, Geo. P Buell Jas. Morgan, J. S. Davis, C. V. Jones, Geo. Berry, -- Winchell, B R Edmonston S. A. Verbrike. J. Zenor. E. Murphey, A. Jackson, E. D. English, F. Hardin, S. Goodenow, H Hamer, Laporte P. & L., J. W. Chapman. T. J. Todd P. M. Parks, D. B. Herriman A. F. Allison, Jos. Lane. W. G. Coffin. A. D. Hamrick, Jesse Morgan, II. J. Bowers, A. C. Handy. D. Henry, . W. G. Pomeroy. G S. Orth. R. W. Akin, D. Montgomery, M. J. Howell, A. M. Bradbury, D. P. Holloway, E. D. Logan,

Representatives. S. S. Mickle, C. Parker, Ephraim Arnold, H. G. Hazelrigg, Henry P. Tedford, C. Tabor, F. B Yocom W. Seawright, J. D. Ferguson, D. A. McRae. J. Tomlinson J. Donnell. C. Powers, R. D. Slater - Cornelius. R. A. Clements, Elkhart. S. T. Clymer, (M. Meeker, Fayette E. D. Cruikshank, Franklin L. Wiley, Fulton & M. A. F. Smith, John Bowman, H. S. Scott, Fountain, Floyd, Grant, John Jones, L. H. Rosseau, Greene Gibson, S. Hall, W. A. Porter, D. Dennington Harrison, Hamilton R. Kimberlin Hendricks, J. S. Harvey, M. S. Came S. Coffin - Riley, - Henry, John Chambers Thos. Wise, Allen Hill Daniel Webb, ( J. S. Carter. A. L. Osborn, G. W. Carr. John Edwards. A. McDonald. Evan Ellis, J. B. Lowe, H. T. Snook. John Nelson, B. Henton, N. B. Webber, Y. E. R. Wilson, G. W. Moore, ( W. R. Nofsinger Jas. Kerr, Henry Secrest, J. B. Brumfield, J. C. Endecott. G. B. Thompso W. Blackwell, ( Jas Hinchman, R. S. Cox. J. H. Wilson, Silas Osborn, Sam. Davis, Ed. Burns, W. Huff, J. M. Sleeth, C. T. Jackson (D. Layman, S. McCormack, W. Watt, T. Dowling, G. F. Cookerly, W. P. Dole, C. Baker. G. W. Julian J. Lewis, W. Legg, W. Shanks,

The democratic majority in Indiana, at the recent election, was over 6,000. Gain since the Presidential election, more than 4,000! All honor to the

H. C. Monroe,

J. Fuller,

DISTRESSING AND SINGULAR DEATH .- An accident stant, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county. A taught by Joseph John Gurney, an English Quaker choose to re-elect him, because he took his glass of boy named Amos Zinn, aged 11 years, was sent by Wilburites and the Gurneyites claimed to be the quargrog like an independent citizen, they might go to some members of the family, to the well for water. Here's a Chance.—The following advertisement, he didn't care a curse, only that he didn't like to be to assist him in drawing it. The buckets descended business while any persons not members were present, and he would go to making harness; and that he didn't care a curse, only that he didn't like to be to assist him in drawing it. The buckets descended business while any persons not members were present, and he would go to making harness; and that he didn't care a curse, only that he didn't like to be under the head of "wife wanted," is in the Batesville cork-screwed out of Congress by the intriguing of with too much velocity, and Amos, fearing that it wour moccasin-footed nominating convention." There is a prospect in the next Congress of some "rich and skillet knows how to make a kunting shirt, and skillet knows how to make a kunting shirt and skillet knows how to make a kunting shirt and skillet knows how to make a kunting shirt and skillet knows how to make a kunting shirt and skillet knows how to make the didn't fike to be to desist him in drawing it. The buckets descended to the control fixed to be a said that the didn't fike to be to desist him in drawing it. The buckets descended to the control fixed to be a said that the didn't fike to be to be a said that the didn't fike to be a said that the didn't fixed to be a "Any Gal what's got a bed, calico dress, coffee pot and skillet, knows how to make a hunting shirt, and knows how to make a hunting shirt, and knows how to muss children, can have my service till death parts both on us."

Is a prospect in the next congress, when he distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the "Christian" sect) and both proceeded to them by the "Christian" sect) and both proceeded to finish their work.

To Prove very Move us in the next congress of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman, stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. A gentleman stand-ing near, alarmed by the cries of the boys, immediately proceeded to the well and descended some distance of 70 feet. tance, when he heard the youth exclaim, "lift me up, to the encampment of a regiment of militia, and engaged one of the sentinels, a young man named Truafter raising him some 10 or 15 feet, to the horror of stack settle for a few days, then pull them out; this

Communication. RUSH COUNTY, 1a., Aug. 30, 1845. The election being over, the Whige having carried all before them in this county, and the Locos Laving a mejority in the Legislature and politics somewhat subsided so that I feel that a portion at least of your readers are cool asough to take an impartial view and decide correctly on matters and things after hearing all the evidence without much pleading in the case, I have ventured to devote a few moments to the scanning the doctrine or opinion of [Volume Vannin Number 13. our members elect to the Legislature, as held forth by them publicly in their speeches before the election. Then first, as to the stale saying of some of the Whig

party-I AM A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT-

I have always been a Jeff sonian Democrat, &c.

Now as I am one that always has supposed that principle, and not a name, made a Democrat, I will enquire for a moment what principles divided Mr. J. fferson and Alexander Hamilton, the acknowledged head of the first political party in the United States, and see how they correspond with the doctrine or policy of the parties of the present day. We learn from authentic history, that ona of the first great questions on which these men differed in sentiment was, a National Bank; Hamilton for, J. fferson against, under all circumstances. True he signed a bill to establish a Branch, after the Institution had been chartered, with a provision for it, without ever giving an opinion that we have yet seen in favor of the Institution. How stand the present parties on this question? Another great question was the assumption of the State debts by the General Government. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. How stand the present parties on this question? Who o introduced a bill into Congress a few years ago for that purpose? Who supported it? Who is it that advocates a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public 0 lands to pay the interest on the State debts where the same principle is involved? Another question was, a high Tariff to raise money to pay these debts with. Hamilton for, Jefferson against. Which party advocates a high Tariff in these days? Some one may possibly say that "is not what we advocate a high Tariff for-it is for protection." But I ask how are you to get money to supply the vacuum in the treasury occasioned by your distribution plan (for the general Government has to make heavy draughts on her treasury to pay for the purchase at d survey of these lands) if you do not raise it by a high Tariff? Another question was, a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government. Hamilton for, J. fferson against Who, I ask, is in favor of that kind of policy in this day? Who was the fathers of the great American system? and who are his minions? Perhaps some demagogue may say that " some Democrats of Indians go in for a measure of this kind." So they may, when it is truly a work of a National character—such as the National Road, or works that are to connect the whole country on which the U. S. Mails, Armies, baggage, &c. &c. can be transported with facility when necessary. It may be said that some Democrats are in favor of protection, &c. So they are when it is to the immediate interests of their constituents, and they acting under legitimate instructions; but not like the Whige of the West, go for it when it is manifestly detrimental to the interest of the whole mass of the people. But more of

beyond a controversy, that not only similar, but most of the identical great questions which divided the two original parties, divide the present parties, I shall leave it to you, Mr. Editor, and your impartial readers to say, which take the Jeffersonian, and which the Hamiltonian, side of them, and proceed to examine the policy of the present parties on the questions of protection, distribution &c; see how they operate on the laboring portion of community in the West, and on the tillers of the soil generally. o In order to illustrate, I will suppose that my neighbors agree to employ me to carry their hogs to market, and bring them the necessaries of life in return, and authorize 0 me to put them into the best market I can, with full dis-O cretion. I drive the hogs to Cincinnati, I there learn that I can do best by packing and carrying to the Liverpool market in England; on arriving, I make the best sale I can, and by a little enquiry I find I can procure the very articles my neighbors want at 33 per cent. less than I can get them in any market in the United States; but by examining the tariff law I find that that is precisely the amount of duty I shall have to pay on such articles. ask which I had better do, purchase them, or return and purchase of the American manufacturer. The protectionist will say return and support your own manufa but, says I, what becomes of the revenue ! It goes into the treasury, says he. Not agreed, says I, for you cannot tax the money, and that is all I have imported; true it is, I have paid the 33 per cent., and my friends have lost it; but it has, instead of going into the treasury, gone into the pocket of the manufacturer, and the treasury is empty. Well, well, says an old farmer, (who happens to be standing by,) if that be the case, you had better purchase in Liverpool and thereby supply the treasury. Agreed, says I, for it will be but the loss of, 33 per cent. to my friends any how, and should I purchase here there will be no revenue and the Government will have to be supported by direct tax and my triends will have to contribute this same deficiency of 33 per cent., which will make a clear loss to them of 66 per cent. on the hogs they have labored so half their labor, which I am confident they will not subscribe to when they fully understand the matter, knowing as they do, that the principal part of the exporters are the tillers of the soil, and they being truly an agricultural people, the principle must always operate deleterious to their interest, for the present tariff, (it will be seen by impartial examination) throws the heaviest burthens of taxation on the laboring classes, by placing a heavier tax ad valorem on such articles as the laborer makes use of throughout its whole provisions, not stopping short, even

Thus having, as I am vain enough to suppose, shown

of all kinds of siks. Let us now proceed to investigate the principle of the distribution policy. It is well known that any deficiency occasioned in the treasury by distribution must be supplied by some means, which of course must be by import duty. the larger proportion of which, (as shown by the law on 0 the subject) has to be borne by the laborer. In order there-0 fore to show its inequality in the strongest light possible I will take for example John Jacob Astor of New York, who is supposed to be worth twenty-five million of dollars. One of his tenants worth but \$500-suppose each \$100 worth of property be taxed 20 cts, in order to pay the int. of the State debts proposed to be paid by this distribution, the tax of John Jacob Astor would be, if I make no mistake, \$50,000, and that of his tenant \$1; according to our showing the tenant having equal number in family shall have paid equal, if not more, into the treasury than the landlord-say \$10 each. Now if they both be honest, punctual, good citizens, they will each have his tax ready for the call of the collector, but in order to relieve those gentlemen from this oncrous burthen of tax this distribution taxes place, and it pays the whole tax, and what is the result ? why John Jacob Astor fols his \$50,000, while his tenant has the exquisite satisfaction of fobing his dol-lar, which will buy him roffee enough to last his family a whole week and more if it is not too large. Thus we see to take the whole system together, while the tenant is \$9 the loser, the landlord is \$49,990 richer, and to say nothing of the injustice of the tariff the landlord is fifty thousand dollars richer, while the tenant is but one dollar richer, by this great humbug of all humbugs, distribution. This being almost the first article I ever attempted to write for a new-paper, I hope you will condescend to give it an insertion in your paper if you think it worthy of publication, for I feel anxious that these matters shall be taken hold of and discussed by the people; for Me-srs. Cox and Hinchman when in this part of the county told us emphatically that they had taken no other instruction on the tariff and distribution but the ballot box. As a matter of course, they feel themselves instructed to go for the measures; when in fact, I am well satisfied that a very large majority of the people of this county, if they should view the subject as I do, would be opposed to them, not even Messrs. Cox and Hinchman excepts

DIVISION AMONG THE QUAKERS .- When religious bodies have nobody else to squabble with they quarrel among themselves. We a day or two since recorded the fact that the Baptists of Maryland were troubled with dissensions, and now we find that the Quakers of Massachusetts are in trouble also. The Salem (Mass.) quarterly meeting of Orthodox quakers divided into two bodies at its last meeting. The John Wilbur, bearing a strong testimony against certain alleged errors in doctrine said to have been terly meeting exclusively-as neither could do any

To PREVENT MUST OR MOWBURN IN HAY .- Take a -I am not hurt." A rope was procured and lower- number of smooth poles, lay the butt-ends outside, so CAPTAIN VOORHEES.—Has been suspended from the tance around the holes.—Michigan Farmer.

mer, unfermented. It is worth trying.